

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This is video presentation of book titled
The Sun and the Stars are Set in Motion
New Model of Solar System
Legitimate Refutation of Heliocentric

By
Professor Abdul Razzaq

available at

https://www.amazon.com/SUN-STARS-ARE-SET-MOTION/dp/1694561348/ref=tmm_pap_swatch_0?_encoding=UTF8&qid=1632908839&sr=1-1

PART - 1

MATHEMATICAL

ASSESSMENT

OF HELIOCENTRIC MODEL



CHAPTER - 3

TILTED AXIS OF THE EARTH, POLE STAR AND MERIDIANS

**Question No. 7, 8 & 10 addressed
in this part of presentation**

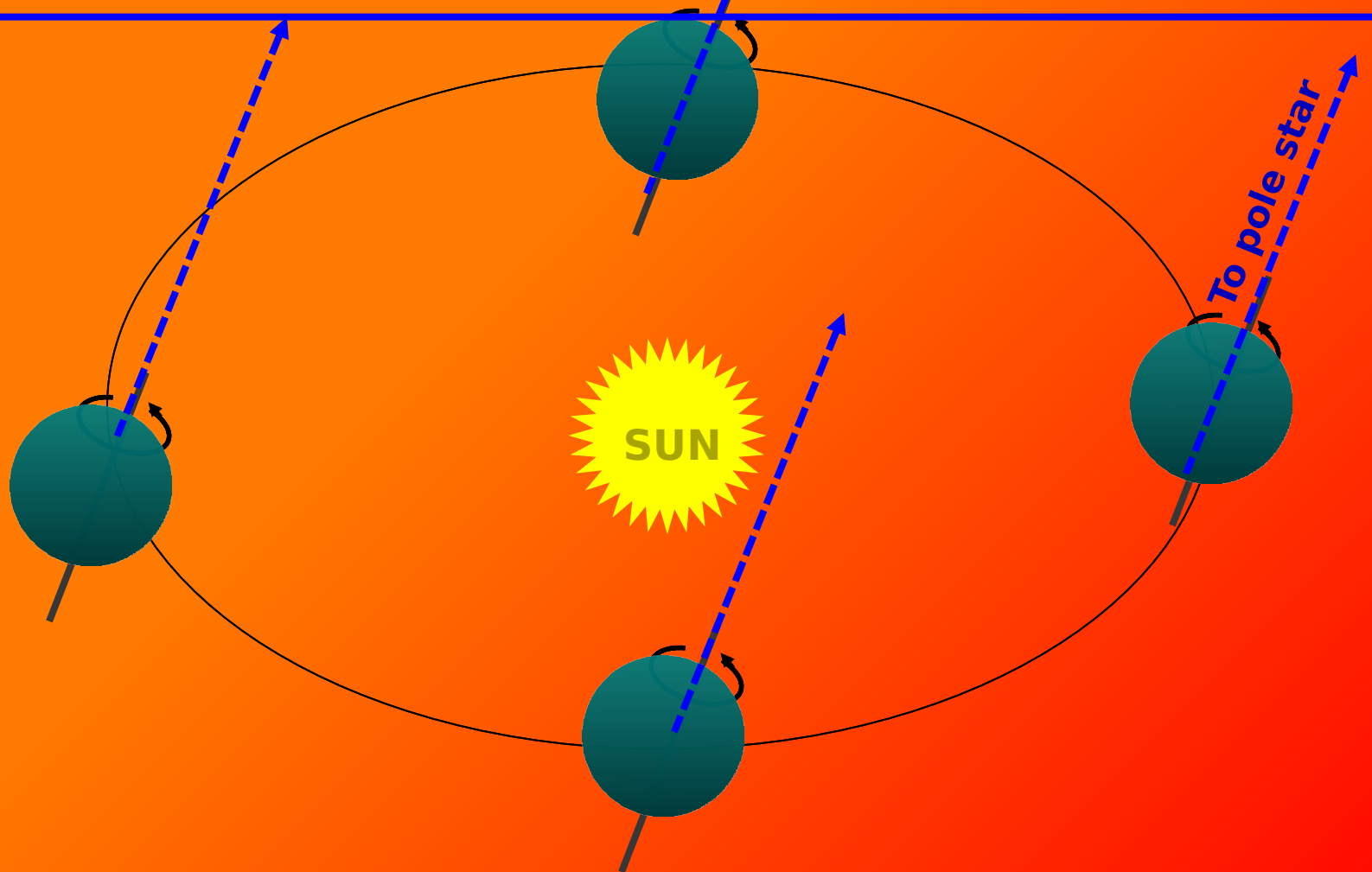
Postulate:

**Tilted axis of the earth always
keeps pointing to the pole star**

Assumption:

**As the pole star is far away and
tilted axis remains parallel to
itself at all positions, so it will
practically keep pointing to the
pole star throughout its motion
in the orbit**

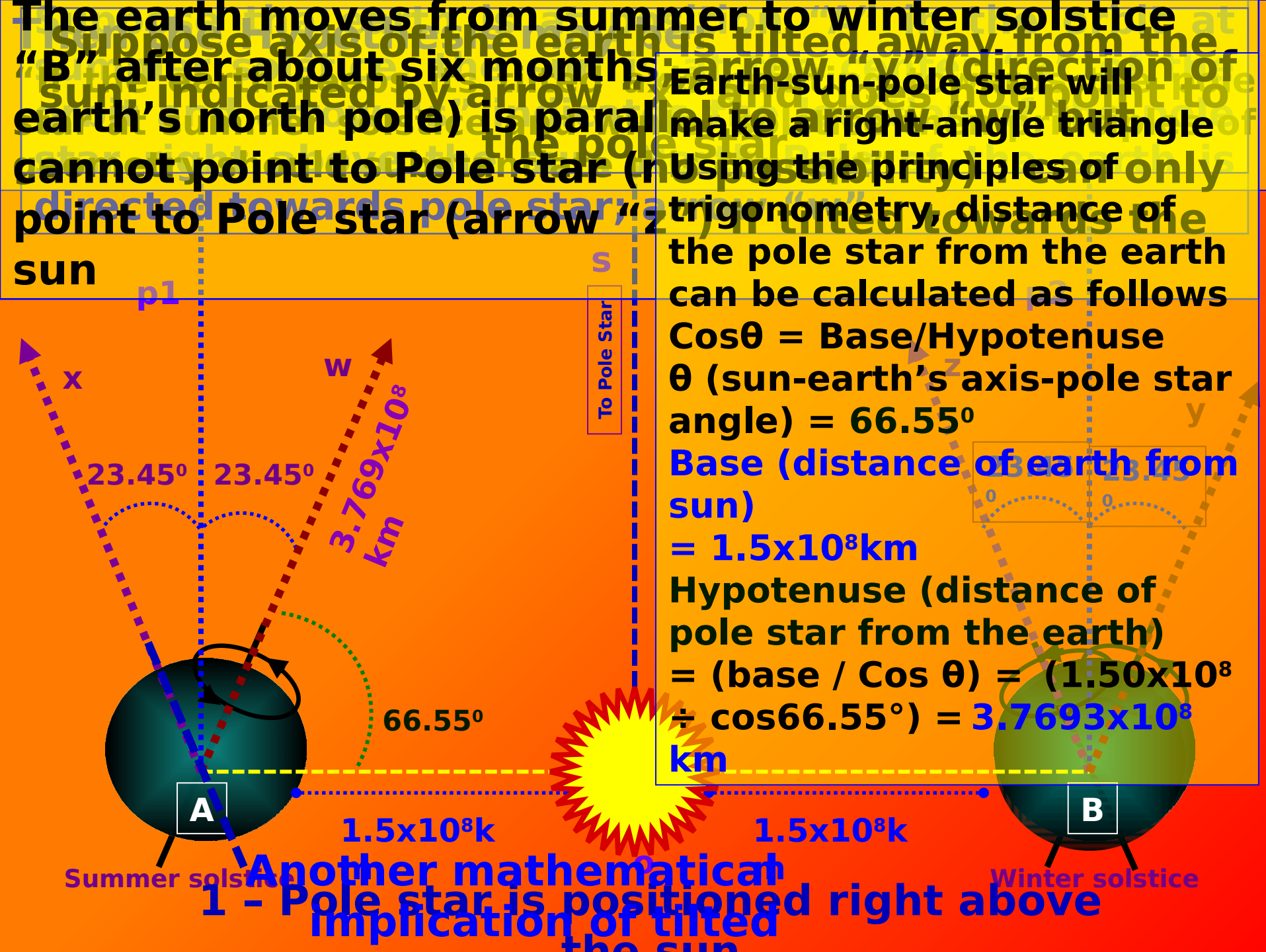
**At all positions of earth in orbit
axis remains parallel to its initial
position thereby pointing to the
Pole Star**



Position of Pole Star relative to the sun and earth's orbit

Two possibilities

- 1- Pole Star is positioned right above the sun and earth's orbit**
- 2- Celestial sphere is tilted corresponding to 23.45° tilting of the earth i.e. pole star is not right above the earth's orbit**



**So, distance of the pole star from the earth
should be 3.7693×10^8 km
against the established fact that the stars are
far away from the earth (measured only in
light years)**

**Nearest star is more than four light years from
the earth (Baker and Fredrick, 1968)**

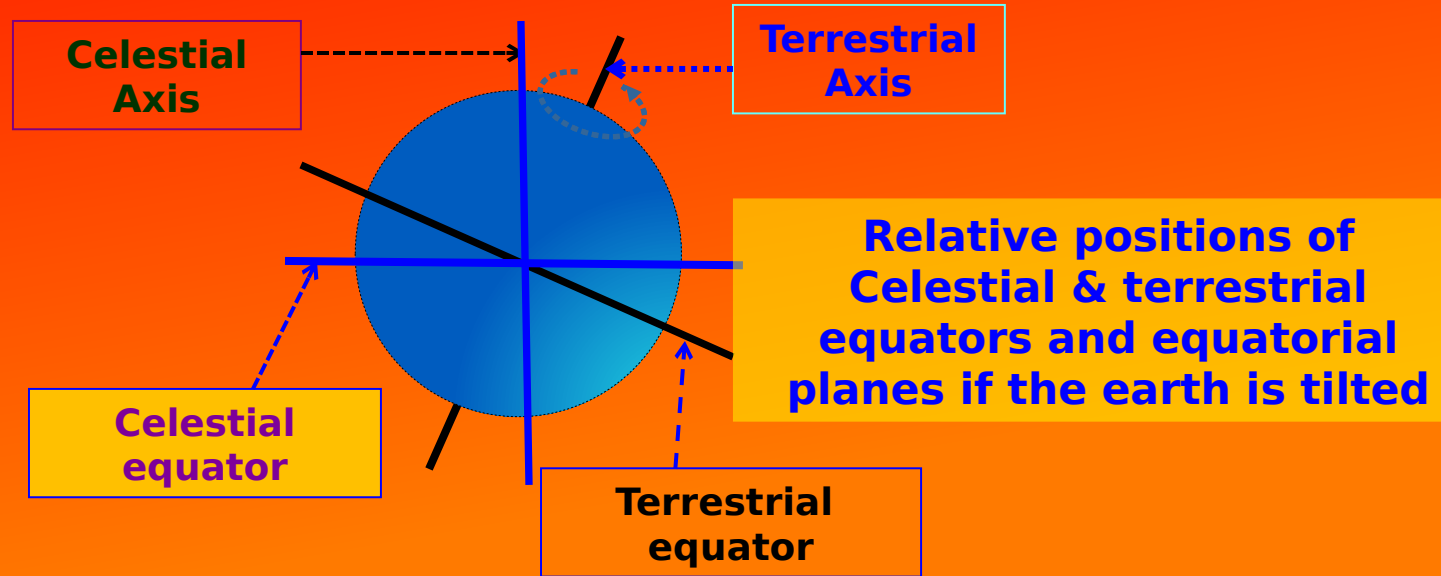
**Pole star is about 63 light years away from the
earth (Poynting, 2012)**

**Therefore, it becomes obvious that either the
axis of the earth is not tilted or the pole star is
not situated right above the center of the
ecliptic.**

**Earth's axis can only point towards the pole
star if angle of tilt is very small (almost zero).
This will invalidate the concept of 23.45° tilting
of earth and in turn generation of different
seasons**

Established Fact:

Celestial and terrestrial axes, equatorial planes and parallels coincide



**If the earth revolves around the sun with tilted axis
and the pole star is present right above the sun
then**

**Celestial and terrestrial axes, equatorial planes and
parallels cannot coincide against the established fact**

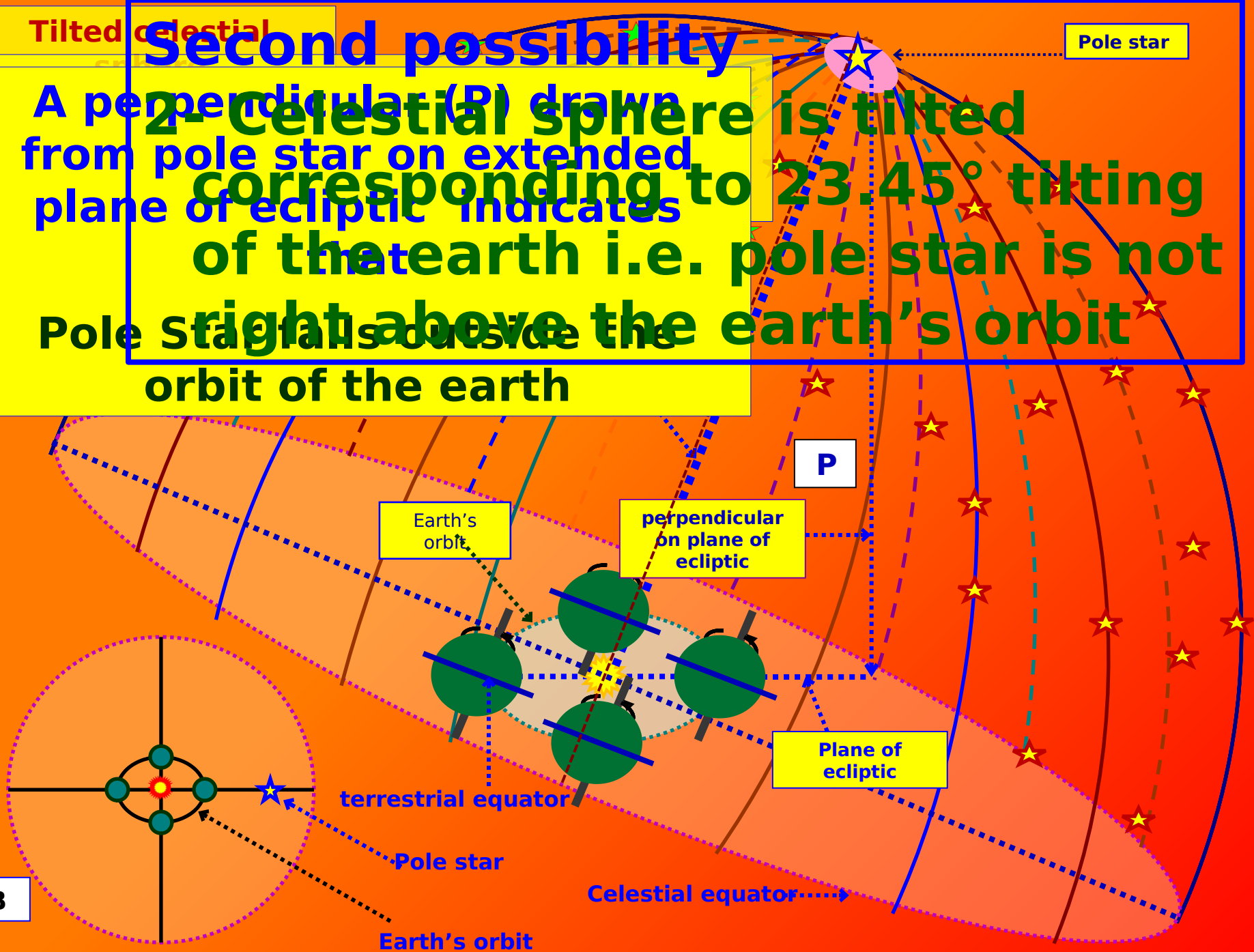
Tilted celestial

Second possibility

A perpendicular (P) drawn from pole star on extended plane of ecliptic indicates

of the earth i.e. pole star is not

Pole star is outside the orbit of the earth



Implications of Tilted Celestial

Observed Reality:

Pole Star can be viewed at the same position/angle throughout the year without any turning or change in position of observer relative to the surroundings. The pole star does not change its direction from any position of the earth (Plait, 2002; Williams, 2003).

Then it may be hypothesized that:

“An observer on the earth should be able to view the pole star at the same position/angle throughout the orbital revolution of the earth without changing his position relative to the surrounding

View of pole star if celestial sphere

At night time the observer will look over the building "P" in the direction of arrow "Y" to view north star but he cannot.

Observer needs to turn around and look in the direction of arrow "Z" to

This is not consistent with the hypothesis and the observed reality
North star is always visible at the same position to the observer at night without change in position/direction

North Star

As a result, tilting of the earth is not rational and scientific assumption

A: Position of observer

P: Building in front of observer

Observer views north star over a building "B"

in the direction of arrow "W"

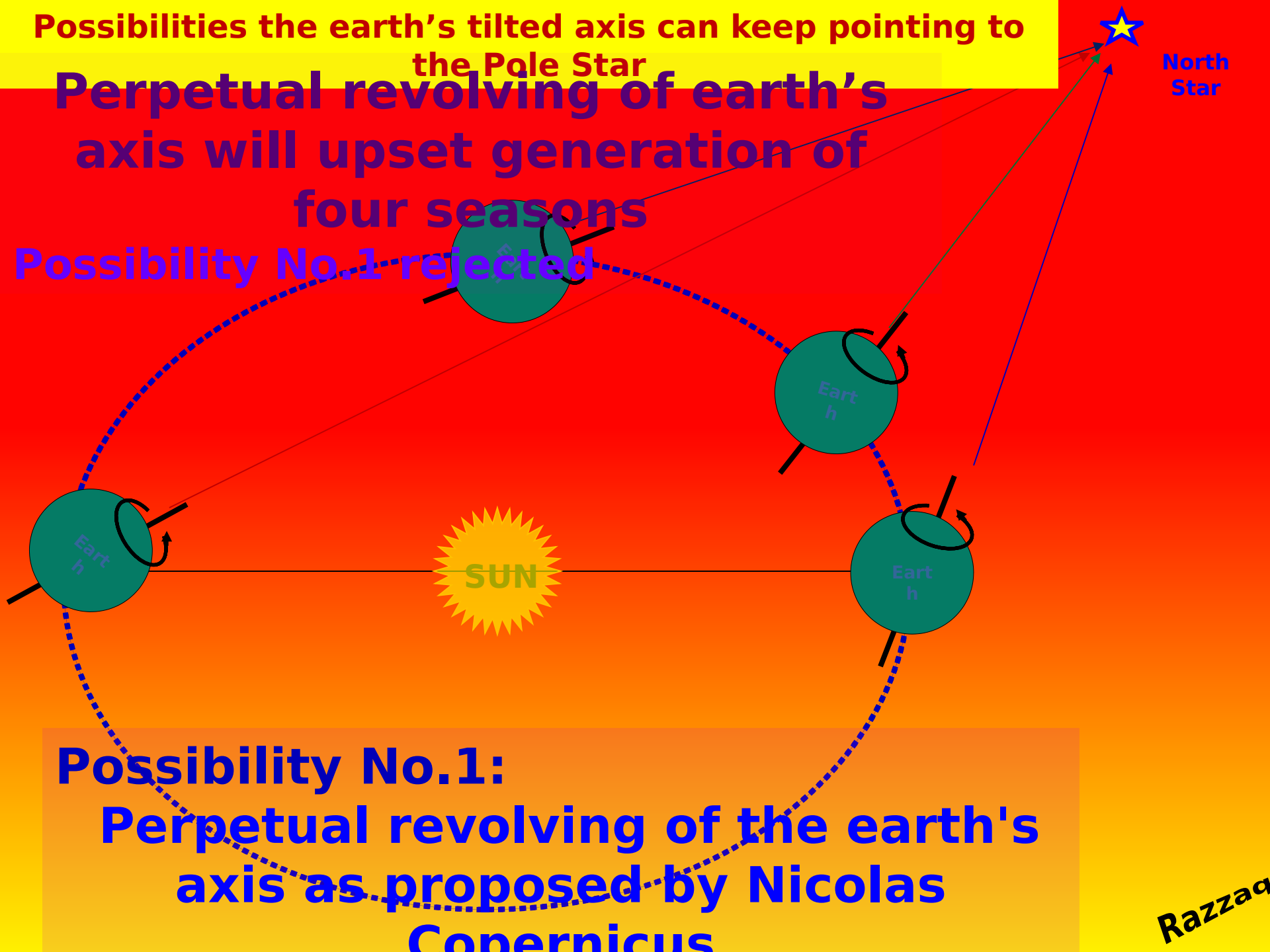
Six months later earth moves to position "b", During the day building "P" will be in front of him, north star will be in direction of arrow "X" but will not be able to view the north star: the stars are not visible during the

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Possibilities the earth's tilted axis can keep pointing to
the Pole Star

Perpetual revolving of earth's
axis will upset generation of
four seasons

Possibility No.1 rejected



North
Star

SUN

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Possibility No.1:
Perpetual revolving of the earth's
axis as proposed by Nicolas
Copernicus

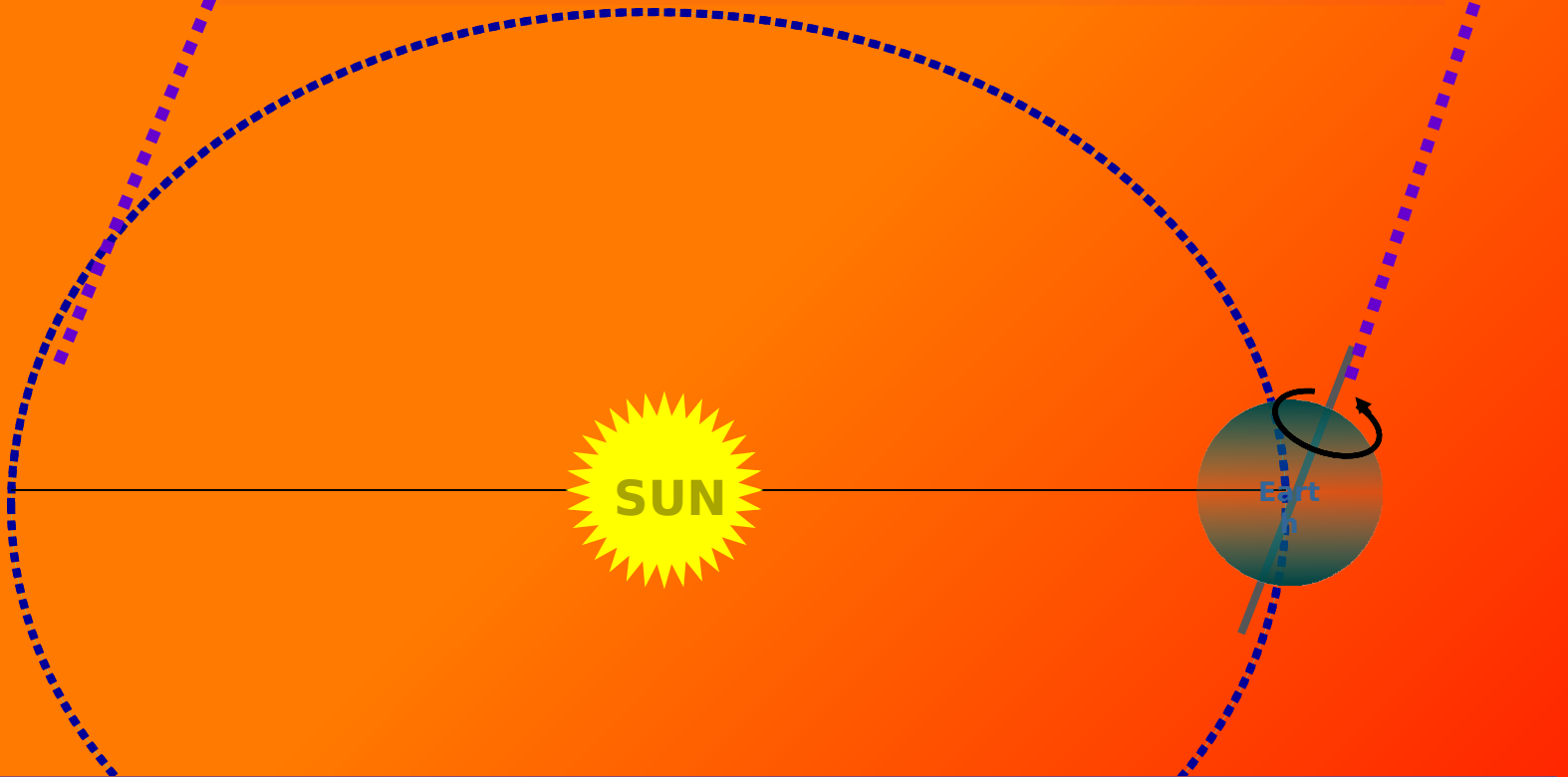
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Pole
Star

**Stars do not move (Heliocentric
theory)**

Possibility No.2 rejected

Pole
Star

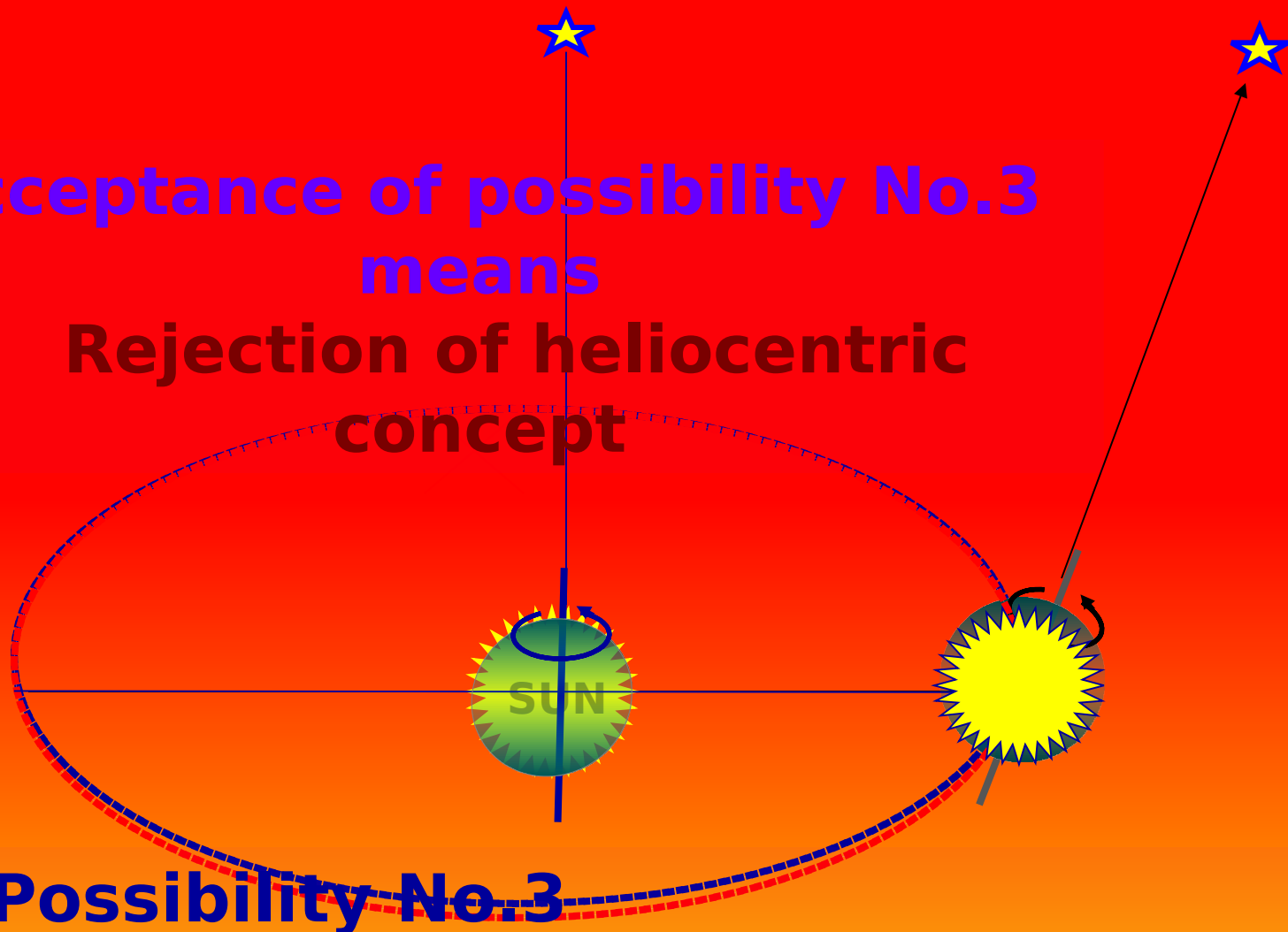


Possibility No.2

**“the pole star travels corresponding to
the orbital motion of the earth**

North
Star

**Acceptance of possibility No.3
means
Rejection of heliocentric
concept**



Possibility No.3

**The earth does not revolve around
the sun and is positioned in center
of celestial sphere underneath the**

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- Greenwich meridian not aligned parallel to radiation at vernal/autumnal equinox
- Cannot have same time all along its length

Earth's Tilted Axis and Time Meridians

If the earth's axis is tilted 23.45° then it will not be aligned parallel to the radiation so all points on this meridian will not experience noon-time.

Position of Greenwich meridian relative to sun's radiation at summer/winter solstice

Position of Greenwich meridian relative to sun's radiation at vernal equinox

Points on the surface of the earth that will experience noon-time

Morning time

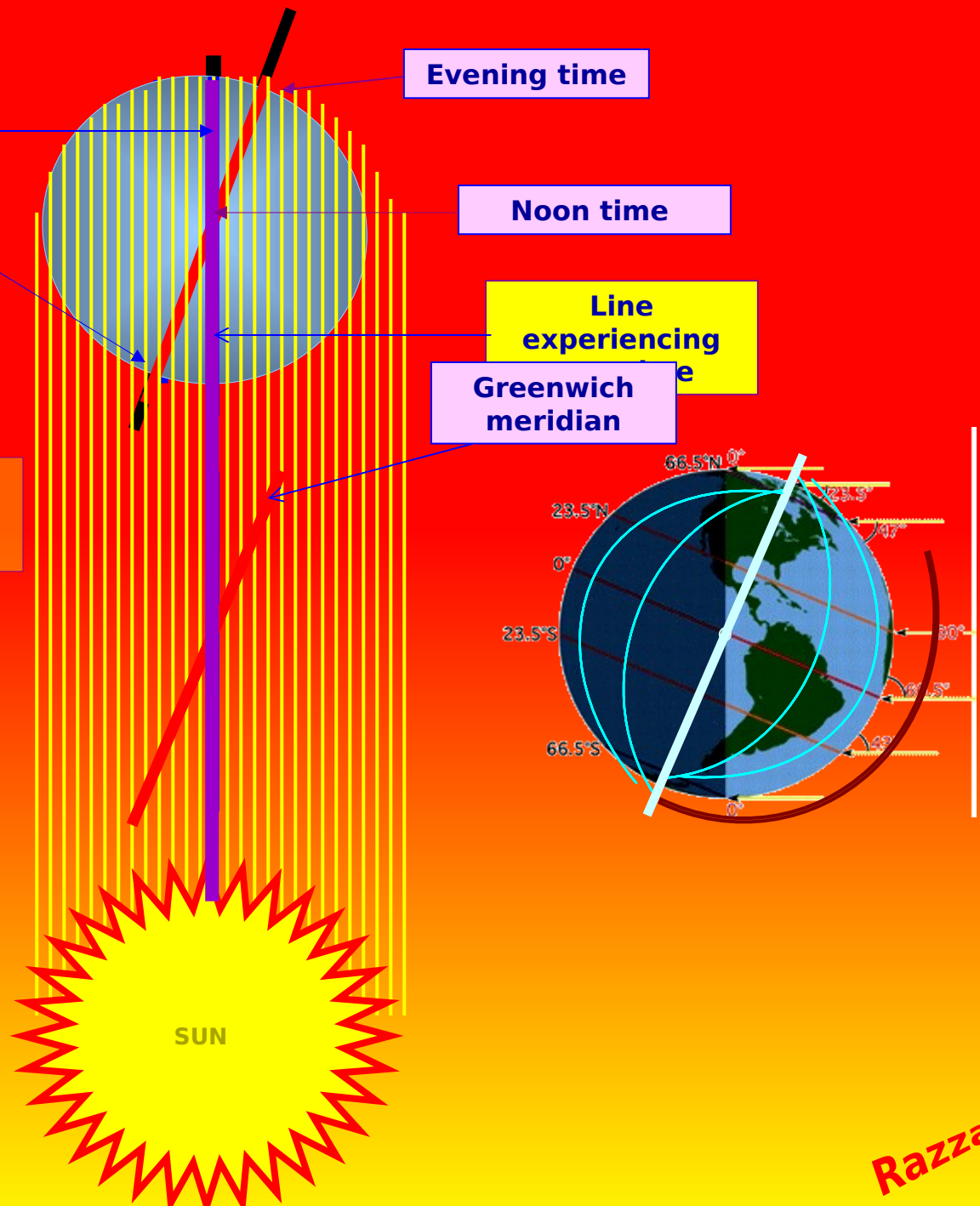
Evening time

Noon time

Line experiencing noon time

Greenwich meridian

Tilted Earth and Time Meridian



Conclusions

Orbital revolution of the earth with tilted axis does not match with

A- Coincidence of terrestrial and celestial coordinates

B- Visibility of pole star at the same position from the earth throughout the year

C- Uniform (same time) cannot be observed on the same meridian throughout the year if the earth revolves in the orbit with tilted axis

Inference:

Orbital revolution of the earth with tilted axis is not scientifically and logically valid concept

Apprehension of the solar system is incorrect

**GOOD LUCK
ALLAH BLESS YOU ALL**

**Please send your questions or any query
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